

CrossDOS

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Introduction

Many computer users find it necessary to share data between different computers but in this world of multiple computer types, there usually ends up being more than one format for storing data on a disk.

These formats usually differ in the way directories and files are accessed. Sometimes they also differ in the way the actual data bits are stored on the disk.

Both instances are the case with MS-DOS/PC-DOS and Atari ST formatted disks and standard Amiga formatted disks.

CrossDOS is a software product that allows the user to read and write MS-DOS/PC-DOS and Atari ST formatted disks (Version 2.0 or higher) directly from AmigaDOS. It fully integrates itself into the Amiga operating system to allow your MS-DOS formatted disks to be accessed from virtually any utility or application, just as any other Amiga file.

Note: All further references to MS-DOS formatted disks also apply to PC-DOS and Atari ST formatted disks unless otherwise specified.

Imagine working on a spreadsheet file on your PC and continuing to work on it using your Amiga spreadsheet application (such as *Advantage*, *Analyze!*, *Plan/It* or others).

Or you can transfer a *TransWrite* or WordPerfect document created on your Amiga and read it into your PC version of WordPerfect. You can create a picture with DeluxePaint on the PC and view it on your Amiga using *Paint 2000* or the Amiga version of DeluxePaint. Many other data sharing can be done between databases, language compilers, CAD programs, etc.

A properly mounted MS-DOS device will allow you to access any file on an MS-DOS formatted disk as if it were any other valid AmigaDOS disk. You can then proceed to access an MS-DOS disk from any application.

A summary of the main features of **CrossDOS** are:

MS-DOS formatted disks are integrated as part of the Amiga operating system allowing access from virtually any Amiga utility or application (including file requesters). Perform most AmigaDOS functions:

- Read and write any file.
- Relabel the disk name.
- Create directories.
- Rename any files or directories within or across directories.
- Set file or directory dates and protection bits.

MS-DOS formatted disks (Versions 2.0 and higher) are supported.

- standard density, 80 track, 3 1/2" floppies (720 K)
- standard density, 80 track, 5 1/4" floppies (720 K)
- standard density, 80 track, 5 1/4" floppies used in double track step mode (360 K)
- standard density, 40 track, 5 1/4" floppies (360 K)

Two ASCII text filter options are provided.

Disk changes are sensed automatically (if the drive provides the proper hardware signal).

Floppy disk parameters are sensed automatically (ie. double-sided, single-sided, 8 or 9 sectors/track, etc.).

".info" file extensions are supported for use with WORKBENCH.

Double Track Step Mode is available to read and write standard 40 track floppies on an 80 track, 5 1/4" drive.

Minimal memory is required (approx. 80 bytes) when the file system is not accessed.

"Kill" utility can be used to recover resources and memory after use.

Special utilities to format, diskcopy and check the integrity of MS-DOS disks are provided.

Hardware Requirements

CrossDOS requires a standard Amiga (500, 1000, 2000, 2000HD or 2500) with at least 256K bytes of memory.

This product includes a special device driver, "mfm.device", for use with the standard Amiga 3 1/2" and 5 1/4" floppy drives.

Software Requirements

CrossDOS requires the Amiga operating system to be Version 1.2 or higher. The product at the time of this document has been tested under Versions 1.2 and 1.3.

You must also use a Version 1.3 compatible "mount" command. This command is included in this product.

Minimum Files Needed

The following are the minimum files needed to access an MS-DOS device.

L:MSDOSFileSystem

DEVS:mfm.device

C:Mount

C:TDPatch12 or C:TDPatch13

Product Limitations

High density formatted disks (1.2M and 1.44M disks formatted on the IBM-AT and PS/2) are incapable of being read due to current limitations in the standard Amiga hardware. Currently, the standard Amiga floppy drive hardware is capable of reading/writing standard density formatted floppies (360K and 720K) on 3 1/2" and 5 1/4" drives. Please note though, high density drives on IBM-compatible machines are capable of formatting, reading and writing standard density formats.

CrossDOS CANNOT directly execute any of the MS-DOS, PC-DOS or Atari ST executable files (such as .EXE or .COM files) although it can transfer these files to or from the MS-DOS disk. To execute MS-DOS files on the Amiga you would need a PC BridgeBoard.

CrossDOS may not read or write copy-protected MS-DOS disks. Although it may read most of the disk, it cannot "crack" the protection technique used on the disk. Writing to a copy-protected MS-DOS disk is NOT recommended.

There are file naming limits imposed by the MS-DOS disk format of eight alphanumeric characters for the file name and three for the file extension. Refer to the section "AmigaDOS Compatibility" for further explanation.

The MS-DOS disk format does not allow file comments, so this AmigaDOS function is not supported.

Installation

The installation instructions for mounting an MS-DOS device on the Amiga are detailed in the following sections. A simple program is included in this product for installation of standard 3 1/2" or 5 1/4" floppy drives.

Installing *CrossDOS*

There are two methods we provide to install and use *CrossDOS*. One method is recommended for users who do not have disk space (about 30K) on their system disk for the minimum files needed to run the MS-DOS file system. The second method is to install the product onto your system disk. This allows for the quickest access for users with multiple drives (including hard drives).

Method 1 -- Immediate Use

For users who do not have the disk space on their system disk or do not wish to install the software, we provide a program that will "mount" and "load" the desired MS-DOS device directly from the product disk supplied. Refer to the section "ATTACH" on how to use this command.

Method 2 -- System Installation

For users that wish to install *CrossDOS* on their system disk, we provide a simple installation program executable from either the CLI or the WORKBENCH. This program need only to be executed

once for each system disk you wish to install **CrossDOS** on.

To execute the program from the CLI, type the following:

```
A2000_C:CrossDOS/Install_MSDOSFS
```

To execute the program from the WORKBENCH, open the "CrossDOS" drawer, then double-click on the tool icon named "Install_MSDOSFS"

Answer the questions presented on the computer screen to complete the installation of this product in your system.

If you wish to modify your "startup-sequence" or "mountlist" files, you can edit these after the installation sequence.

Mounting an MS-DOS Device

Once all the required files are installed in the proper directories, only "mounting" the device is needed to have the Amiga recognize the MS-DOS device. To "mount" the internal drive, as an example, enter the command from the CLI:

```
mount DI0: FROM DEVS:mountlist.msDosFS
```

The "mount" command can be executed when needed or can be inserted in a startup file such as "S:startup-sequence". Once the device is successfully "mounted", the device can be accessed by any utility or application by specifying the device name (e.g. DI0:).

Double Track Step Mode

The Double Track Step Mode is used to allow standard 40 track, 5 1/4" floppies to be read or written on 80 track floppy drives. This mode can be used on 3 1/2" drives but there probably would be no need to.

The Double Track Step Mode actually steps the drive head two steps instead of one. To set this mode, the mountlist parameter "Dostype =" for the desired device must be set to 0x4D444400 (MDD).

A word of caution must be noted about using the Double Track Step Mode on 80 track, 5 1/4" drives. Because read/write heads on 80 track drives are half the width of heads on 40 track drives, reading data reliably may at times be difficult.

Sample Sessions and Tips

CrossDOS is designed to operate in virtually all environments including the CLI, WORKBENCH and individual applications. We have provided some sample sessions and usage tips for these environments. Many of the examples refer to the MS-DOS floppy device "DI0:" but other devices may be used by substituting the new name (e.g. "DI1:").

General Tips

Be careful when transferring files with long file names from AmigaDOS disks to MS-DOS disks. Short file names (less than 8 characters) work best. It is possible to overwrite a previous file with a new one and not realize it.

The MS-DOS File System uses a disk caching technique to speed disk accesses, so please wait at least 3 seconds to allow the cache to be flushed before removing an MS-DOS disk from the drive.

If you are a single drive user you may get the "Not a DOS disk" requester when trying to access the MS-DOS disk. This might occur because you may have had to insert the system disk so that the program requested may be loaded. If the requester appears, just put the MS-DOS disk back in the drive without canceling the requester. The requester should disappear when the Amiga operating system detects a valid MS-DOS disk in the drive.

If you are a single drive user who wishes to copy files between an AmigaDOS disk and an MS-DOS disk, you may desire to copy them first to the "RAM:" drive and then copy them to their final destination. This will help to eliminate multiple disk swapping.

Example:

```
copy DF0:filename to RAM:
```

```
copy RAM:filename to DI0:
```

Transferring text files between AmigaDOS disks and MS-DOS disks may be easier if the "TxFilter" command is executed to globally set the text filter on for a specific MS-DOS device.

Caution must be exercised when using this global text filter, non-text files may be altered with unpredictable results. To avoid this, either transfer the necessary text files explicitly with the ']' character in the file name or rename the AmigaDOS text files by appending a ']' character on the name. Example:

```
rename DF0:textfile.ext to DF0:textfile.ext]
```

CLI Session

Place a 3 1/2" MS-DOS formatted disk in the internal floppy drive (unit 0) in the Amiga. From the CLI, try the following commands:

```
mount DI0: FROM DEVS:mountlist.msDosFS
```

```
; mount MS-DOS device
```

```
dir DI0: ALL ; display directory
```

```
dir DI0:subdir ; display subdirectory
```

```
type DI0:subdir/filename ; type file in subdirectory
```

```
copy DI0:filename to DF0:
```

```
; copy file from MS-DOS disk to AmigaDOS disk
```

```
copy DF0:DF0:textfile.ext to DI0:textfile.ext]
```

```
; copy file with a text filter on
```

```
cd DI0:subdir ; set to current directory
```

```
type filename ; type file
```

```
info ; get info on all drives
```

```
cd DF0: ; set current directory
```

```
----- etc.
```

CLI Tips

Using wildcards with a text filter character may not operate properly when copying from AmigaDOS disks to MS-DOS disks. This is dependent on the "copy" command being used. It may be

easier to use the global "TxFilter" command for mass transfers.

WORKBENCH Session

It is assumed in this narrative that you have a working knowledge of simple operations within WORKBENCH. If you do not, please read the manual supplied with your Amiga.

Double-click on the icon "Attach.DIO" to mount and load the MS-DOS device. Place an MS-DOS disk in the internal drive and you should notice a disk icon appearing for your MS-DOS disk.

If you wish to format a blank disk, double-click on the "MFormat" icon in the "System" drawer. The program will prompt you to specify the MS-DOS device name which will be "DIO:". Insert the blank disk in the internal drive and type the ENTER key and it will begin to format.

Select the MS-DOS disk icon and choose the "Workbench/Rename" function from the WORKBENCH menu. Put a new name in the string gadget and you should see the new name appear under the MS-DOS disk icon.

Open the MS-DOS disk icon and open an AmigaDOS disk icon. Drag an icon from the AmigaDOS disk window to the MS-DOS disk window. The file will be copied and an icon will appear in the MS-DOS disk window. If you wish to perform text filtering during the copy, first double-click on the "TxFilter.DIO" icon in the "System" drawer and select the button gadget to the "ON" state.

WORKBENCH Tips

Avoid creating or copying an icon to an MS-DOS disk with a file extension in the name. Since MS-DOS file naming conventions only allow for one extension, the icon file created will have only one extension (i.e. ".info"). For example, copying a file called "PROG.C" from an AmigaDOS disk to the MS-DOS disk will yield an icon labeled "PROG". This icon when selected will not operate properly.

Avoid using the "KILL" utility. Using it will free the resources and memory used by the file system but may "hang" WORKBENCH. If WORKBENCH is "hung", issue a "LoadWB" command from a CLI.

Application Session

Double-click on the icon "Attach.DIO" to mount and load the MS-DOS device. Place an MS-DOS disk in the internal drive.

Execute your favorite text editor (such as *TransWrite*). Try to open

a file to edit as you normally would but change the current drive selected to the MS-DOS device name "DI0:". If your editor uses file requesters, you should notice the root directory of your MS-DOS disk should appear. Select and open a text file to read in. You should now have text on your editor screen.

You can now edit and save the file directly to your MS-DOS disk in a similar manner.

If your editor displays carriage returns (CTRL-M) you can read in the file without these characters by opening the file with the ']' character appended on the end of the name. If you save the file with the ']' still appended, it will automatically put carriage returns in the file.

Many applications such as spreadsheets, database programs, wordprocessors and directory utilities can access MS-DOS disks directly by specifying the MS-DOS device name or disk volume name.

Application Tips

When you plan to exchange data between an MS-DOS application and an Amiga application, make sure the format of the data file is compatible between machines. For example, a picture file in "GIF" format is not the same as a "IFF" format file. A WordPerfect V4.1 file is not the same format as a WordPerfect V5.0 file. Verify with the application publisher that the file formats you wish to transfer are compatible before you buy it.

CrossDOS, at this time, does not provide file conversion programs with the exception of simple text filtering.

Applications that bypass the Amiga operating system for file access will not be able to access MS-DOS formatted files. Examples of this type are "format", "diskcopy", AmigaDOS sector editors and disk optimizers.

AmigaDOS

Compatibility

The MS-DOS File is designed to conform to AmigaDOS and MS-DOS file naming conventions wherever possible as well as multi-tasking requirements (such as file locks). There are a few exceptions due to the limitations of MS-DOS file naming conventions. The following sections detail the differences.

File Naming Conventions

File naming conventions for MS-DOS still apply when accessing or creating file or directory names.

Invalid Characters

The following is a list of characters that are not valid for MS-DOS names.

<> . " | + = ; , / [] :

Although some of these characters are valid for AmigaDOS filenames, avoid them. The characters ' ', '/', '[', ']', ':', and ';' are reserved for special use as described below.

File Name ("FileName")

The file (or directory) name is limited to 8 alphanumeric characters. Any characters beyond 8 are ignored. The characters can be specified as lowercase and will be converted to uppercase automatically. The space character ' ' is allowed between other alphanumeric characters but it is not recommended.

DI0:FILENAMEIgnored becomes DI0:FILENAME

File Extension (".Ext")

The file (or directory) extension is limited to 3 alphanumeric characters. Any characters beyond 3 are ignored. The extension appears after the dot ('.') but it is not necessary in a file name. The characters can be specified as lowercase and will be converted to uppercase automatically. The space character ' ' is allowed between other alphanumeric characters but it is not recommended. If multiple extensions are present in a file name, only the last extension will be used.

DI0:FILENAMEIgn.ign.EXTIgnored becomes
DI0:FILENAME.EXT

WORKBENCH Extension (".info")

One exception to the 3 character extension is the Amiga extension ".info". When the file name is read from the MS-DOS disk by the MS-DOS File System, an ".INF" extension is automatically expanded to ".info" to allow the file to be seen by the WORKBENCH application. Subsequently, when a file is written to the MS-DOS disk with an ".info" extension, it is stored on the disk as ".INF".

The original file that will have a WORKBENCH ".info" file associated with it must not have any other extensions in the name. If the original file already has an extension, it may not be properly accessed by WORKBENCH. Create files on the MS-DOS disk with NO file extension so that applications that automatically create ".info" files will then work correctly.

Root Name Qualifier (':')

The character ':' is used as a root name qualifier to refer to the physical device name, the volume name of the disk or the logical name of a directory path.

DI0:FILENAME.EXT

Volume Name ("Volume_Name")

The volume name is limited to 11 alphanumeric characters with spaces allowed between characters. Any characters beyond 11 are ignored. The characters can be specified as lowercase and will be converted to uppercase automatically.

The volume name is normally written on the disk during a format. Since the volume name is optional to MS-DOS, it may not appear in the root directory of the disk. When the volume name is not

available, the MS-DOS File System will use the boot block identification name and a creation date of January 1, 1980 as the volume information for AmigaDOS.

"IBM 3.1:FILENAME.EXT" equals DI0:FILENAME.EXT

Directory Name Qualifiers ('/' or '\')

The directory name qualifiers can be the standard AmigaDOS '/' or MS-DOS '\' characters. The characters '/' and '\' are used to separate directory paths.

DI0:SUBDIR/FILENAME

DI0:SUBDIR\SUBSUBDIR/FILENAME

File Filters

Normally the MS-DOS File System will transfer data unmodified between the MS-DOS disk and the Amiga. There may be occasions where certain file translating (filtering) may be desired. Two types of text filters are provided by the MS-DOS File as options.

CTRL-M/CTRL-Z Filter (']')

MS-DOS text files normally have carriage returns (CTRL-M) followed by linefeeds (CTRL-J) whereas the Amiga only needs linefeeds. They also place one or more EOFs (CTRL-Z) at the end of the file to signal the end-of-file which is also not used by the Amiga. If you wish to filter the carriage returns and EOFs, place the character ']' anywhere in the file specification (appended to the end of the name works best). The filter removes carriage returns and EOFs when reading the file from the MS-DOS disk. The filter will add carriage returns before linefeeds and an EOF to the end of the text when writing the file to the MS-DOS disk.

The following example will copy a file from the MS-DOS disk to an AmigaDOS disk and remove the carriage returns and the EOFs during the transfer.

copy DI0:FILENAME.EXT] to DF0:FILENAME.EXT

A utility called "TxFilter" is supplied with this product to allow you to set this filter on for all files without having to specify the ']' in the name. This is particularly useful when operating from WORKBENCH. Refer to the section "ATTACH" on how to use this command.

High Bit Filter (']')

If you are using the standard MS-DOS file system, this filter performs the High Bit Filter. Some MS-DOS word processing files

set the high bit of certain ASCII characters in the file to give that character special meaning. If you wish to filter the high bit to try to conform the file to standard ASCII text, place the character '[' anywhere in the file specification (appended to the end of the name works best). The filter only clears the high bit when reading the file from the MS-DOS disk. The filter will not set the high bit when writing the file to the MS-DOS disk.

If you are using the international MS-DOS file system, this filter performs the international character translator. Text files that contain international characters require translation between the Amiga and MS-DOS systems. Both systems use different ASCII codes to represent these types of characters. Using this filter, it will attempt to translate the international characters to or from either system. You may use the global international character translator button (refer to the utility "IntlTrans") in place of this filter character.

The following example will copy a file from the MS-DOS disk to an AmigaDOS disk and clears the high bit or translates international characters during the transfer.

copy DI0:FILENAME.EXT[to DF0:FILENAME.EXT

Sensing Disk Changes

The MS-DOS File System will automatically detect disk changes if the drive used is compatible with Amiga hardware requirements for disk change detection. The 3 1/2" drive supplied with your Amiga is capable of disk change detection, whereas most 5 1/4" drives sold by Commodore-Amiga are not. For those drives that do not have hardware to detect disk changes, we have provided a command called "Diskchg" that forces the Amiga to recognize a change of disks.

Utilities

MS-DOS File System Support Utilities

The following utilities are included with this product to enhance your usage of *CrossDOS*. These utilities can be run from the CLI or from WORKBENCH.

Mount_JDS

Format: Mount_JDS <devicename> [FROM <file>]

Template: Mount_JDS "DEVICENAME/A,FROM/K"

Purpose: To create an AmigaDOS device node.

Path: C/Mount_JDS

This utility attempts to create an AmigaDOS device node. In other words, Mount_JDS informs the Amiga that an additional device has been added to the system. When the Mount_JDS command is issued, Mount_JDS looks in the DEVS:MountList file (or the optional FROM file) for the parameters of the device that is being mounted.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

Mount_JDS DI0: FROM DEVS:mountlist.msDosFS

To mount a device from WORKBENCH, double-click on the Mount_JDS.<device> icon.

The FROM, and DEVICENAME options are available as TOOL TYPES parameters in the project icons. Refer to the project icons supplied with this product for the format of these parameters.

Kill

Format: Kill <devicename>

Template: Kill "DEVICENAME"

Purpose: To remove a file system and free resources

Path: C/Kill

This utility attempts to Kill the MS-DOS File System that is loaded. It will try to return all the resources and memory allocated. The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

Kill DIO:

To execute from WORKBENCH, double-click on the Kill.<device> icon or double-click on the Kill icon and the program will prompt you to enter the name of the device to Kill.

Caution must be exercised in using this command since it does not check to make sure all the file locks are returned to the file system before Killing it. If file locks still exist after Killing the file system, any use of the lock may crash the system.

Using this utility when WORKBENCH is running may "hang" WORKBENCH. To recover from a hung WORKBENCH, issue a "LoadWB" command from a CLI again.

Kill may work with other file systems but we do not guarantee the results.

DiskChk

Format: DiskChk <devicename>

Template: DiskChk "DEVICENAME"

Purpose: To check the read integrity of any disk

Path: System/DiskChk

This utility attempts to check the read validity of any disk and report any errors.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

DiskChk DIO:

It will interactively ask which blocks to check (lower and upper limits). If the character "r" is place after the upper limit value entered, DiskChk will "repeat" the checking until a Control-C is

typed.

This utility was originally designed to check MS-DOS formatted disks but it should work on any disk mounted on the Amiga.

To check disks from WORKBENCH, extend-select (with shift key) the desired MS-DOS disk icon then (with shift key held) double-click on the DiskChk icon.

MFormat

Format: MFormat DRIVE <devicename> NAME <diskname>
[QUICK]

[NOVERIFY] [FAST] [FMT=MQD9|MD9|MS9|AD9|AS9]

Template: MFormat

"DEVICENAME,DISKNAME,QUICK/S,NOVERIFY/S,
FMT/K"

Purpose: Format a disk using an MS-DOS format

Path: System/MFormat

This utility will format a disk an MS-DOS format using some of the parameters in the mountlist or an explicit disk format (FMT=).

The QUICK option will only reformat an MS-DOS disk that previously had the same format. It will supply a new boot block, file allocation tables and the root directory with the volume name as the only entry.

The NOVERIFY option will not perform a verify after formatting a cylinder. Using this option will perform a quicker physical format of the disk but the resulting disk is not checked for errors. The QUICK option overrides the NOVERIFY option.

The FAST option is faster than the NOVERIFY option and consequently checks even less of the format integrity. The QUICK option overrides the FAST option.

The FMT option allows another format to be used instead of the default format resulting from parameters in the mountlist for the device. Only one format specification is allowed after the FMT keyword.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

```
MFormat DRIVE DI0: NAME "MSDOS_DISK" NOVERIFY
FMT=MQD9
```

The following table lists the important parameters of the supported disk formats.

Format Name	Format Type	*Num Trks	Num Sides	Secs /Trk	Bytes /Disk	**Max RDE	Drive Type
MQD9	MSDOS	80	2	9	720K	112	3 1/2
MD9	MSDOS	40	2	9	360K	112	5 1/4
MS9	MSDOS	40	1	9	180K	64	5 1/4
AD9	ATARI	80	2	9	720K	11	3 1/2
AS9	ATARI	80	1	9	360K	112	3 1/2

* 80 track formats not allowed on 40 track, 5 1/4" drives.

** RDE = root directory entries. One root directory entry is used for the volume name.

To format a default disk from WORKBENCH, extend-select (with shift key) the desired MS-DOS disk icon then (with shift key held) double-click on the MFormat icon. If no MS-DOS disk icon is available, just double-click on the MFormat icon. It will then prompt you for the name of the mounted MS-DOS device to format.

If you wish to specify a format other than the default from WORKBENCH, extend-select the desired MS-DOS disk icon then double-click on the project icon with the desired format type (such as "MSDOS_D9.MFormat").

The FMT, QUICK, FAST and NOVERIFY options are available as TOOL TYPES

parameters in the project icons.

MDiskCopy

Format: MDiskCopy [FROM] <SRCdsk> TO <DSTdsk>

Template: MDiskCopy "SRCDISK,DSTDISK"

Purpose: Make a copy of an MS-DOS disk

Path: System/MDiskCopy

This utility will make a copy of an MS-DOS disk on another mounted MS-DOS drive. MDiskCopy will not perform single-drive copies.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

MDiskCopy DI0: TO DI1:

To copy disks from WORKBENCH, extend-select (with shift key)

the desired source MS-DOS disk icon first, extend-select the destination MS-DOS disk icon next, then (with shift key held) double-click on the MDiskCopy icon.

If the MS-DOS disk icons are not displayed, just double-click on the MDiskCopy icon and the program will prompt you for the names of the mounted MS-DOS devices to copy.

Attach

Format: Attach <devicename>

Template: Attach "DEVICENAME/A"

Purpose: To "mount" and "load" an MS-DOS device.

Path: Attach

This utility attempts to "mount" and "load" an MS-DOS device. This utility will only work with the installation disk supplied.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

Attach DIO:

To Attach a device from WORKBENCH, double-click on the Attach.<device> icon or double-click on the Attach icon and the program will prompt you for the name of the mounted MS-DOS device.

The DEVICENAME option is available as TOOL TYPES parameter in the project icons.

NOTE

Please use a copy of the original product disk supplied. You can add files to it but do not modify any of the files currently on the disk.

TxFILTER

Format: TxFILTER <devicename> [ON|OFF]

Template: TxFILTER "DEVICENAME/A,ON/S,OFF/S"

Purpose: To apply a CTRL-M and CTRL-Z filter on all files transferred to and from the specified device.

Path: System/TxFILTER

This utility attempts to apply a CTRL-M and CTRL-Z filter on ALL files transferred to and from the specified device. This utility is equivalent to using the "CTRL-M/CTRL-Z Filter" character ']' within all MS-DOS filenames.

The program opens a window with a small button gadget indicating the current status of the text filter for the device. To

toggle the filter into the opposite state, select button gadget. To completely remove the text filter, select the close gadget in the upper left corner of the window.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

TxFILTER DIO:

If the option of ON or OFF is not specified, the default is OFF.

To TxFILTER a device from WORKBENCH, double-click on the TxFILTER.<device> icon or double-click on the TxFILTER icon and the program will prompt you for the name of the mounted MS-DOS device.

The DEVICENAME option is available as TOOL TYPES parameter in the project icons.

IntlTrans

Format: IntlTrans <devicename> [ON|OFF]

Template: IntlTrans "DEVICENAME/A,ON/S,OFF/S"

Purpose: To apply an International translation on all files transferred to and from the specified device.

Path: System/IntlTrans

This utility attempts to apply an International translation on ALL files transferred to and from the specified device. This utility is equivalent to using the "International Translator" character '[' (formerly the "High Bit Filter") within all MS-DOS filenames. This function will ONLY work when the International version of the file system "MSDosFileSystemINTL" is used.

The program opens a window with a small button gadget indicating the current status of the translator for the device. To toggle the translator into the opposite state, select button gadget. To completely remove the translator, select the close gadget in the upper left corner of the window.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

IntlTrans DIO:

If the option of ON or OFF is not specified, the default is OFF.

To IntlTrans a device from WORKBENCH, double-click on the IntlTrans icon and the program will prompt you for the name of the mounted MS-DOS device. You may use the TxFILTER utility to do the same thing.

DiskChg

Format: DiskChg <devicename>

Template: DiskChg "DEVICENAME/A"

Purpose: To force a "diskchange" on the specified device.

Path: System/DiskChg

This utility forces a "diskchange" on the specified device. This command is useful for forcing a diskchange on 5 1/4" floppy drives because they do not have the hardware to support automatic diskchanges. This command can also be used on any disk device including hard drives.

The following is an example when using the command from the CLI:

DiskChg DI0:

To DiskChg a device from WORKBENCH, double-click on the DiskChg.<device> icon or double-click on the DiskChg icon and the program will prompt you for the name of the mounted MS-DOS device.

The DEVICENAME option is available as TOOL TYPES parameter in the project icons.

TDPatch12 or TDPatch13

Format: TDPatch12 or TDPatch13

Template: TDPatch12 or TDPatch13

Purpose: Patch the trackdisk.device for V1.2 or V1.3 ROMs

Path: C/TDPatch12 or TDPatch13

This utility will patch the trackdisk.device code for Kickstart ROMs V1.2 or V1.3. There are a few bugs in the trackdisk code that appear if there is only one 3 1/2" floppy drive in your system.

The installation program will detect your Kickstart version and install the proper patch to your system disk if needed.

TDPatch12 or TDPatch13 patches V1.2 or V1.3 ROMs respectively.

